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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Friday, March 1, 1861.

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

There has now a circulation in this city larger than all the city papers combined, with the exception of one, and therefore affords a most excellent advertising medium.

MEETING OF MARSHALS.

The Marshals, Assistant Marshals, and Aids of the Marshal-in-Chief, are requested to meet at the Avenue House, at half past seven o'clock P. M., this (Friday) evening.

The following is the committee to receive the President on Inauguration day:

On the part of the Senate.—Hon. H. B. Anthony, Hon. S. A. Douglas, Hon. John Dixon. On the part of the House of Representatives.—Hon. T. Corwin, Hon. William C. Anderson, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. J. L. N. Stratton, Hon. A. H. Rice.

On the part of the Army and Navy.—Commodore Joseph Smith, Colonel J. B. Taylor, Colonel John Harris.

On the part of the Citizens.—Hon. J. G. Barrett, Hon. M. H. Grinnell, Hon. H. C. Carey, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. W. W. Seaton, Hon. F. Granger, J. E. Harvey, Esq., Hon. S. F. Vinton, Hon. Henry Ledyard.

THE ASPECT OF THE DAY.

Events of great interest are being crowded into the last four days of this week, commencing with the conclusion reached by the Peace Conference on Wednesday.

The whole subject-matter of that Conference is now with the Senate and House, and the precise issue is made uncertain by the variety of the solutions which are possible, by the diversity of individual views, and by the extreme shortness of the time within which the decision must be made.

The House yesterday, by a little more than the necessary two-thirds, passed the resolution reported by the committee of thirty-three, proposing such an amendment of the Constitution as will preclude any future amendment which shall put it in the power of the Federal Government to interfere with slavery in the States. If this resolution stood by itself, unembarrassed by preferences for other measures, such as the assembling of a National Convention, it may be assumed that its passage by the Senate would be certain, so far as the Republican Senators are concerned. It is, in fact, precisely what was proposed from the Republican side of the Senatorial committee of conciliation, which was appointed at the commencement of the present session. But those who are now looking to a National Convention, as offering the best means of composing all controversies, may not incline to any partial and isolated measure.

Without intending to recapitulate all that is said for and against this particular proposition, it is urged on the one hand, that as the final secession of the Gulf States and the addition of two more free States will put it in the power of the latter to amend the Constitution by a three-fourths vote, the slave States adhering to the Union ought to have the new security which is asked for, and on the other hand, that what is proposed may not command the assent of the States, from an indisposition to alter the Constitution at all, and that their possible refusal to assent to it, will be capable of a misinterpretation, which would leave matters worse than they were before.

So far as the Territorial question is concerned, the pendency and uncertain result of the proposition to pass an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico as a State, leave everything connected with that branch of the subject, in a dubious condition. The admission of New Mexico extinguishes the territorial question, and until New Mexico is disposed of, it is not really certain that any such question will survive the existence of this Congress. That is the great merit of the proposition of Mr. Adams on that point, counterbalancing, as we have never ceased to think, all its disadvantages. But it remains to be seen whether that is the view which will be taken by those who have the power to decide in the premises.

If New Mexico is not admitted as a State, and a territorial question, even if an imaginary rather than a practical one, is thereby left to be settled, there are likely to be in Congress the same diversities of opinion as are well known to have existed in the Peace Conference.

Should amendments be proposed here, be submitted to the States, with the mere power left to them of responding in the affirmative, or negative, or shall the States participate in framing the phraseology, details, and precise points of amendments, through the medium of a regular, national convention, elected deliberately, and deliberating deliberately?

On this point we recollect a remark of Col. Benton, made to us twenty years ago, that the right of amendment is the essence of the legislative faculty, his illustration being the difference between the English Parliament, as it has always existed, and the French Parliament as it existed before the great revolution, with only the power of registering, or refusing to register, the decrees of the Crown. The power of making propositions, is really greater than that of accepting, or rejecting them, in gross and without alteration. And it is a matter of serious question, whether this great power of framing propositions, only to be accepted, or rejected in that way, ought to be left even to such a body as the late Peace Conference, distinguished as it undoubtedly was by the age, public services, and all the circumstances which make up weight of character and position, of its members.

But while it is thus extremely uncertain what may be the precise result to-day and to-morrow in the Senate and House, it is consoling to be able to believe, that in any possible event, great good will have resulted from the discussions here during the winter, both in the Peace Conference and in Congress, of the high matters of national concern which have been

agitated. With an unavoidable intermixture of some things which have been inflammatory, the overwhelming tendency has been in the direction of harmony, by exposing the really trifling character of so much of present disputes as can be affected by any legislation, or constitutional amendment whatever, by correcting the misrepresentations which prevailed at the South in respect to the purposes of the North, and by bringing out and stimulating everywhere, that spirit of American nationality, which more than Constitutions, makes us one people.

THE SECRETS OF THE PRISON-HOUSE.

Mr. ex-Secretary Thompson's recent speech to his neighbors, an extract from which is published elsewhere in this paper, reveals some things, which he had better have kept to himself, if he consulted either the President's reputation, or his own.

He verifies the fact, hitherto involved in some doubt, that the President, when it was too late, countermanded the order in execution of which the Star of the West attempted to reinforce Fort Sumter. It was rumored at the time, that it was to reach the Star of the West with this countermand, that the Brooklyn left Norfolk on an errand otherwise wholly mysterious. This may now be regarded as a confirmed fact.

Mr. Thompson admits that he telegraphed the sailing of the Star of the West to Judge Longstreet, of South Carolina, and exults in claiming that it was this information, so communicated, which put the South Carolinians on their guard, and enabled them to foil the effort to succor Major Anderson. It was information which he obtained by virtue of his position as a member of the Cabinet, and was revealed while he was still a member of it. He says that he telegraphed Judge Longstreet, while he was in the act of writing his letter of resignation. But it was before his resignation was accepted, and before his letter of resignation was given sent to the President, and while it was still at his discretion, whether to send it, or not. He was still Secretary of the Interior, and he made use of one of his official subordinates to send his dispatch to the telegraph office. The fact of the sending of this dispatch was known at the time to more people than Mr. Thompson was aware of. The period may come, when it will become prudent to expose all the circumstances connected with it. But upon Mr. Thompson's own showing, he betrayed to the public enemy the important secrets of the Government of which he was still a member. That may be chivalry in Mississippi, but it would be accounted meanness, as well as treason, almost everywhere else.

Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet seems to have been, for two months after Mr. Lincoln's election, a very happy family. Its harmony was entirely undisturbed by some little abstract notions entertained by the President against the right of secession, while he religiously abstained from lifting a finger to stop it. Thompson and Floyd were men of too much practical sense to care a button for Mr. Buchanan's theories, so long as he would do nothing to impede the rebellion. Everything was going smoothly, until the venerable Secretary of State began to suspect that if he valued a good name in history, he had better doze somewhere else than in his chair of office. It was the resignation of General Cass that disturbed the serene flow of events, and brought the President himself to at length comprehend the truth.

The inherent power of this Union has been illustrated in many crises, as it will be in this, the greatest of all. But no more signal illustration of it was ever given, than its crushing down the wall of official and personal advisers, standing between the President and his true line of duty. Never was a man so completely surrounded by and imbedded in treason, as Mr. Buchanan was four months ago. His attachments, his prejudices, and his animosities, all led him in the wrong direction, and it seemed impossible to reach him through any channel. But the intrinsic power of our institutions shattered his Cabinet to atoms, changed his personal advisers, and forced him into a new path.

The Star of last evening says of the report of the House Committee of thirty-three: "That report is really, in substance, equivalent to the plan of the Peace Congress; being equally acceptable to the border States, as represented in the United States Congress."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says, February 27: "Mr. Crittenden feels entirely confident that the Virginia Convention will accept the conclusion of the Peace Congress, and adjourn without taking any further steps. He has been in free communication with the delegates, and ought to be well informed. His purpose is to visit Richmond soon, and afterward Boston. All indications are favorable for a peaceful beginning of Mr. Lincoln's administration."

There now seems to be very little, if any, hope of the safety of the United States sleep of war. Levant. All hands on board, it is believed, met a watery grave, on the passage from the Sandwich Islands to Panama. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, William E. Hunt; Lieutenants, W. C. B. Porter, E. C. Stout, Colville Terrett, R. T. Bowen, Dawson Phoenix, attached to the flag; Purser, A. J. Watson; Acting Master, J. C. Moseley; First Lieutenant of Marines, R. L. Browning; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. S. Gilliam; Assistant Surgeon, D. E. Montgomery; Captain's Clerk, A. O. Shuff; Purser's Clerk, C. Woodward; Acting Boat-swain, H. Edmonston; Acting Gunner, R. S. King; Carpenter, John Jarvis; Sail-maker, C. T. Frost; Master's Mate, William Lewis, P. Morrison, Samuel H. Brown.

The Levant was a sailing ship of war of the third class, ranking with the Vandalia, Cyane, and St. Louis. She was built at Brooklyn, twenty-three years ago; was 792 tons burden, and carried 20 guns. She served the country well in her time, having cruised actively on the Home, African, East India, and Pacific squadrons. Side by side with the San Jacinto, she, during her last commission, threw in her broadside to the Barrier Forts on the Canton river, and did much towards capturing them.

The trial of Commander Walker, of the store-ship Supply, who is accused of bringing his vessel to New York instead of Vera Cruz, was commenced on Tuesday before the general court martial now in session at the Brooklyn navy yard.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Thursday, February 28, 1861.

SENATE.

A large number of memorials from various sources in relation to the present condition of the country were presented and tabled.

The Senate then took up and passed a bill for the relief of Thomas Cassell. Also, a bill for the relief of sundry Chippewa Indians.

The Senate then took up the Post Office appropriation bill.

The bill and its amendments were read and considered at some length.

Pending the subject—Mr. Crittenden, from the select committee of five, reported back the propositions of that body, with a recommendation that they be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States.

Mr. Seward said that he had not agreed with the committee, and as it had been decided that a minority report could not be submitted, he would submit, on his own responsibility, a joint resolution which had the assent of the other member in the minority of the committee, [Mr. Trumbull].

The resolution provides, that whereas the States of New Jersey, Kentucky, and Illinois, have requested Congress to call a Convention of the States of the Union, therefore the attention of the several States be invited to that subject.

Mr. Doolittle submitted a substitute for the border-State propositions.

Mr. Trumbull presented the credentials of Hon. H. S. Lane, Senator from the State of Indiana.

Also, the report of the joint committee announcing that Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin had accepted the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

The consideration of the postal appropriation bill was then resumed and continued until one o'clock.

The Chair said that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the propositions of the Peace Congress.

Mr. Hale thought that the rule which required the reports of committees to be laid over a day would prevent the consideration of the subject at this time.

Mr. Bigler said that the rule did not apply to the case.

Mr. Crittenden thought this was an attempt to stop the consideration of the most important matter now before the country.

Mr. Fessenden was amazed that the Senator from Kentucky wished to override the rules merely because he deemed the measure important.

Mr. Crittenden did not intend to allow the gentleman to characterize his action as presumptuous.

Mr. Fessenden. I did not do so.

Mr. Crittenden. You did, sir.

Mr. Fessenden said he had said all he could and all he wished to say.

The question of order was further discussed by Messrs. Mason and Bayard, and the Senate decided the proposition to be in order—yeas 26, nays 23.

The resolutions having been read, were, after debate, made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Seward called up his resolution, which was read the first time and laid over.

After the consideration of some private bills, Mr. Bright moved to go into Executive session; which was lost—yeas 25, nays 25.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the postal appropriation bill.

Amendments were debated by Messrs. Latham, Gwin, Wilson, Hale, and others.

At 3 o'clock, Mr. Bright moved to go into Executive session, which was carried, and the doors being closed, the Senate considered executive business until adjournment.

HOUSE.

Mr. Gilmer presented a petition signed by ladies of Maryland, the District of Columbia, North Carolina, and other States, asking Congress to pass some measure for the restoration of peace.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the motion made yesterday by Mr. Kilgore, to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to give the necessary two-thirds vote to the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, namely:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

Mr. Kilgore called the attention of his Republican friends to the importance of the vote they were called upon to give. A few days ago they all declared, by voting for a resolution which was unanimously adopted, that they had no intention or disposition to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. Why, then, would they not vote to give this guaranty by constitutional amendment? If it was their purpose to thus interfere, to disturb the sovereign rights of the slaveholding States, then he was no Republican. They should bear in mind that they were not the masters but the mere servants of the people. Let the latter pass upon this amendment. If they failed to do this, on their heads be the responsibility.

Mr. Stanton said that the state of the country had changed since the Constitution was framed. Then there was but one free State. The slave States now in the Union were, he contended, entitled to a guaranty. If the States which had seceded should maintain their position for one or two years, and nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest could bring them back, then he would be disposed to recognize their independence. He held that the power to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists should never be invested in Congress. It was incumbent upon Congress to at least submit the proposed action to the people. He was in earnest when he said he did not desire to interfere with slavery in the States, and presumed his friends did not. If, he repeated, the border slave States have a right to demand this guaranty, so far as he was concerned, they should have it. [Applause all over the Hall.] His party friends, he said, were making a mistake. He would tell them public opinion in the free States will not warrant this refusal. At all events, it was ungenerous to refuse to give them an opportunity to express their opinion. In conclusion, he demanded the previous question.

Mr. Lovejoy appealed to him to withdraw the motion; but this

Mr. Stanton emphatically refused to do. Very much confusion prevailed during the proceedings.

The House reconsidered the vote of yesterday—yeas 128, nays 65.

And the House then concurred in the amendment to the Constitution, by the necessary two-thirds vote—yeas 133, nays 65.

Rapturous applause followed the announcement, in which all parties participated.

Mr. Gurley, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, that two hundred and fifteen thousand extra copies of the agricultural and forty thousand copies of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office Report be printed.

The House concurred in several reports of committees of conference on disagreeing amendments to certain appropriation bills.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, reported from the select committee a joint resolution appointing

George E. Pugh, J. Morrison Harris, and Charles Case, a commission to adjust and equitably settle the account against William H. Russell, growing out of the abstracted Indian trust bonds.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, from the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin, and notify them of their election to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, reported that they had performed that duty, and that these gentlemen had accepted the offices which had been conferred upon them by the people.

Without transacting any other business of especial public importance, the House adjourned.

Colonel Fremont sailed for Europe in the steamship Africa.

William M. Browne, recently editor of the Constitution in Washington, has become associated with E. B. Barkdale, in the publication of the Mississippi, at Jackson, Mississippi.

The French Government has decided to monopolize the business of manufacturing lucifer matches. It will bag 20,000,000 francs per year by it.

JUST RECEIVED, at Smith's, No. 460 Seventh street, a large lot of Spring Clothing, Hats, and Caps. All for sale, at very low prices. All persons in want of goods in our line will find it greatly to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as our prices are lower than at any other house in town.

STOP AT THE right place, and buy your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps, at No. 460 Seventh street, Opposite the Post Office.

Grand Inauguration Union Concert

AT THE INAUGURATION BALL ROOM,

Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

For particulars see future advertisement.

Feb 26—1f

House Decorators & Upholsterers.

We would respectfully notify all in want of an Upholster or Paper Hanger that we are prepared to execute all work intrusted to us in the most superior manner and on the shortest possible notice. All work done by us is under our own immediate supervision, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every case. JOSEPH T. K. PLANT & CO., 350 D. st., bet. Ninth and Tenth.

Refer to Messrs. Louis F. Perry & Co., Dealers in Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c., corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Feb 26—1y

GRAND INAUGURATION SOIREE

OF COMPANIES A AND B,

Washington Light Infantry Battalion.

Come, oh come, and trip the light fantastic too.

THE Battalion would respectfully invite their friends (their lady friends in particular) and the public generally to their second soiree, which will take place at their new Army, on the night of the 4th of March, and pledge themselves to leave nothing undone to render it the most acceptable and entertaining of the kind ever given by them.

Tickets One Dollar; to be had of the committee or at the door.

Committee.

Company A. Robert W. Goggin, James Coleman, Henry Keller.

Feb 27—5t

Company B. N. W. King, James A. Sheehan, W. E. Morgan.

Feb 27—5t

HENNING'S

ISLAND EMPORIUM.

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

At prices to suit the times, for cash.

Feb 27—1w

Seventh street, near Smithsonian Grounds, Island.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

England's Yeomen, by the author of "Ministering Children." \$1.

The Grapes of Babel, by Rev. J. R. McDuff, D. D. 60 cents.

Annals of the Rescued, by the author of "Haste to the Rescue." 75 cents.

True Masochism, its Nature, Foundation, and Development. 75 cents.

Elsie Venner; A Romance of Destiny, by O. W. Holmes. \$1.75.

History of the United Netherlands, by Motley, 2 volumes. \$4.

Muller's Life of Trust, by Dr. Wayland. \$1.25.

Notes on Preaching, by Rev. James W. Alexander. \$1.25.

The Great Preparation, by Dr. Cummings. Second Series. \$1.

All the New Books as published are to be had at WILLIAM BALLANTYNE'S,

498 Seventh street, above Odd Fellows Hall.

Feb 27—3t

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF COL. MILITIA, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, February 27, 1861.

The "Mechanics' Union Rifle Company" is hereby attached to the command of Colonel J. A. Tait, First Regiment of Infantry, District of Columbia Volunteers.

By order of Major Gen. WEIGHTMAN: HENRY BALDWIN, jun., Major A. D. C.

Feb 28

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF COL. MILITIA, Washington, Feb. 18, 1861.

Companies A, B, and C, Union Volunteers, are hereby organized as a Battalion, and are attached, as an additional Battalion, to the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

By order of Major Gen. WEIGHTMAN: HENRY BALDWIN, jun., Major A. D. C.

Feb 28

Washington's Farewell Address,

DELIVERED to the people of the United States, and dedicated to Hon. Edward Everett, gotten up in illuminated style, and with arabesque designs, unsurpassed by any work of the kind, can be had at the principal Book Stores and of the Agent, GEORGE W. FRANCES, who can be seen at the Capitol, and all of the public buildings.

The above work gives some idea of the great mind

"That retired to the sylvan shade, To the plough-share turned his patriot blade; On the people's hearts, not on useless stone, To engrave the name of Washington."

Feb 28—2t

REVELATIONS OF EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON.

Jacob Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Buchanan, arrived at his home, Oxford, Mississippi, a short time since, and was received at the depot by a large crowd of his friends and neighbors. Mr. Thompson, after thanking his fellow citizens for the demonstration, explained his reasons for leaving Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. He said:

"No serious difficulty or division occurred in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, until after the late Presidential election. As soon as it was known that the sectional candidate was elected President by a sectional vote, on a platform of principles in direct conflict with the Constitution, which, by denying a right of protection to a vast property in the Southern States, overthrowing the equality of the States, and in effect put all the States of the South in a state of outlaw, it was perceived that a new class of questions would arise—the extent of the reserved powers of the States was the great question, and the power of the General Government to use military force upon the people of a sovereign State, undertaking to resume the powers delegated in the Constitution of the United States; to enforce obedience to the mandates of the Government of the Union was the great question. On the first, that is, on the power of a State to secede, there was soon developed an irreconcilable difference of opinion. On the power to coerce a State to remain in or to return to the Union, there were found to be unanimity and harmony."

"Hence it was, fellow citizens, that I continued a member of the Cabinet after the delivery of the President's message. I differed with him in his argument on the right of secession. I agreed with him in denying the right of coercion. I agreed with him, that it was his duty to enforce the law, and hold and preserve the public property. And believing, as I did, that in enforcing law in this free Government, where our fathers took the greatest pains to subordinate the military to the civil authorities, the army and navy could only be called on as a *passe comitatus* to aid the civil officers in executing the processes and orders issuing from the civil magistracies. And that, in preserving property, his duty and his power only extended to a resistance to all marauders, to the driving back and defeating all the approaches of mobs and unlawful and unauthorized combinations of individuals. With an ardent desire to preserve peace, to avoid all conflict, and to give a full and free opportunity in all sections for the public opinion to develop itself, so that, if possible, our institutions might be preserved, I retained my place."

"Looking at the subject practically, I believed, with a due exercise of caution and moderation, conflict could be avoided. Without a civil magistrate, there could be no process; without a writ or process, there could be no arrangement and no justification for the calling in the military force; and hence, enforcing the laws was an impossibility, inasmuch as the machinery for its accomplishment was wanting. Forts had been erected within the limits of the States, with their consent, for the purpose of enabling the United States to fulfill its duties, to protect the States, by repelling invasion, and suppressing insurrections. To hold a fort as a menace upon a State, with a view of controlling her political action, or of endangering her power, was such a perversion of the grant of jurisdiction by the States, that, in the judgment of all true men, it would be viewed as a crying outrage, an act of war. The forts, then, in seceding States can be rightfully regarded only as property. To hold them as military posts, to thus threaten the peace of the State, is at war with the theory of our Government."

"With these opinions conscientiously entertained, and believing, as I did, that any attempt to re-enforce the forts in Charleston harbor would be viewed by the people of South Carolina as an act of hostility, and would, therefore, be resisted, my opposition to an order for re-enforcement was early taken and uniformly maintained. When the question first arose, the President decided to refuse such an order, and General Cass withdrew from the Cabinet on account of the refusal. The President then agreed with certain gentlemen, undertaking to represent South Carolina, that no change should be made in the military status of the forts; and when Major Anderson, adopting an extreme measure of war, only justified in the presence of an overpowering enemy, spiked his guns and burned his gun-carriages, and moved with his garrison from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and thus committed an act of hostility, the President heard of the movement with chagrin and mortification. Governor Floyd considered his honor complicated, unless the garrison under Major Anderson was withdrawn; and when he was refused the permission to make that order, he threw up his commission. On his withdrawal, Mr. Holt was transferred to the War Department as Secretary ad interim. This assignment was made without consultation with me, and on the day I was advised that Mr. Holt had taken charge of the War Department, knowing his eagerness to strengthen these forts, I visited the President with my resignation drawn up."

"He informed me then that the orders for re-enforcement by the Brooklyn had been countermanded, and that no other orders would be issued without the question being first considered and decided in Cabinet. With that promise I was content. Two days afterward the question was considered, a decision was reached, to send a messenger to Major Anderson to learn his true situation and wishes. As to what else was done my lips are sealed, because all Cabinet consultations are confidential. Of one thing I am assured, that so hostile had I been from the beginning to the sending of additional troops to the forts in Charleston, that there is not one member of the Cabinet who would have expected me to continue one hour in its councils, after an affirmative decision had been made by the President. I did not understand such a conclusion to have been adopted, and the first intimation I had that additional troops had been sent to Fort Sumter was on the morning of the 8th of January. That day I severed my connection with the Cabinet. My ground for doing so was two-fold. First, on account of the manner of the issuance of the order; and second, on account of the order itself."

"On the Saturday previous I had telegraphed Major Anderson, and that if no attack was made on Fort Sumter, none, in my opinion, would be ordered; and urged him to exert his influence with the South Carolina authorities to make no attack on Fort Sumter. This dispatch was sent in good faith. Judge Longstreet acted effectively in preventing an attack, and while thus engaged to preserve peace, the Secretary of War was actually engaged in an effort by stealth to charter a steamer, put on board his soldiers, clear the vessel for New Orleans to escape surprise, and thus by strategy strengthen a fort, to threaten the peace of South Carolina. As I was writing my resignation, I sent a dispatch to Judge Longstreet, that the Star of the West was coming with reinforcements. The troops were thus put on their guard; and when the Star of the West arrived, she received a warm welcome from booming cannon, and soon beat a retreat. I was rejoiced the vessel was not sunk; but I was still more rejoiced that the concealed trick, first conceived by General Scott, and adopted by Secretary Holt, but countermanded by the President when too late, proved a failure."

UNIVERSALISM.

Rev. John M. Austin, editor of the New York Christian Ambassador, and who is one of the ablest preachers in the Universalist denomination, will preach at the old Trinity Church, Fifth street, on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Seats free to all. The public generally are invited to attend. mar 1—2t

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE.

JOHN S. RAREY

Has the honor to announce

HIS SECOND LECTURE AND EXHIBITION

OF HORSE TAMING

In Washington, on Friday Evening, March 1st, at half past seven.

In a Mammoth Building erected expressly for Mr. Rarey's Exhibitions, on the site of the Old National Theatre, E street, near Pennsylvania avenue. The building is strong, convenient, and comfortable, perfectly water-tight, well heated, lighted with gas, furnished with comfortable seats, and properly ventilated.

Several horses of the most vicious and unmanageable nature have been secured for the practical illustration of this Lecture, and will be introduced and subjugated in the presence of the audience.

"CRUISER!"

And the smallest Shetland Ponies in the world will also be exhibited.

Mr.